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LISKEARD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL




THE ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

For the Year 1957

P. J. FOX, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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RURAL DISTRICT OF LISKEARD
THE ANNUAL REPORT
of the **MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**
for the Year 1957

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Liskeard.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Tregarthen and Gentlemen,

During the year 1957 the estimated total population of the Health Area increased by 220 as compared with 1956. There was a sizeable increase of 330 in Torpoint U.D. with smaller increases of 40 in Looe U.D. and 10 in Liskeard M.B. The estimated population fell by 60 in Liskeard R.D., 50 in St. Germans R.D. and 50 in Saltash M.B. Generally speaking there is in this part of Cornwall a small excess of live births over deaths, but in 1957 the position was reversed, and the total of live births — 691 — was one less than the total for deaths. The birth rate for the Health Area was 15.4 per 1,000 of population as compared with the national figure of 16.1 per 1,000. The still birth rate at 17.1 per 1,000 total births was below the national figure of 22.4. The infant mortality rate at 17.4 per 1,000 live births was also below the figure of 23.0 for England and Wales. I am glad to be able to report that during 1957 there were no maternal deaths.

During the year deaths in the Health Area totalled 692, an increase of 40 on the 1956 total. The death rate at 12.2 per 1,000 of the population was slightly above the national rate of 11.5. The average age at death was 67 years for males, a small reduction on last year's figure of 68 years. That for females was 73 years, the same as in 1956. Both figures are very close to those given by the Registrar General in the most recently published Abridged Life Tables for 1956 for England and Wales. Of the 692 persons who died during the year, 352 or 51% had attained or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death. The most prevalent cause of death was heart disease with various forms of cancer again holding second place. Of defined cancerous conditions, that affecting the windpipe and lung was most numerous although showing some reduction on the figure for 1956. It is again interesting to note that of the 21 persons who died as the result of accidents, in only 4 were motor vehicles implicated.

In recent years, and more particularly in my Annual Reports for 1956, I have written about the increase in deaths from bronchial and lung cancer and the probable connection between this disease and prolonged and/or heavy consumption of tobacco, especially in the form of cigarettes. There have been no great developments in the investigations which are going on into this important subject. I think it is generally agreed that as the factors which cause these cancers probably act over the course of many years, the answers to the various problems posed by this disease will require the marshalling of facts and figures, over a long period before confident and generally accepted recommendations for prevention can be put forward. In the meantime the available evidence continues to suggest that cigarette smoking is the principal culprit, and one feels bound to continue to advise young adults to leave the tobacco habit alone since this is much more easily done than trying to break with it when once it has become firmly established.

The total number of cases of notifiable disease, other than tuberculosis, rose sharply from 480 cases in 1956 to 1,466 cases in 1957. This was brought about by a sharp epidemic of measles in the Rural Districts of St. Germans and Liskeard, and the Borough of Saltash. The epidemic commenced in the Liskeard Rural District in January and from there it spread to Saltash Borough and St. Germans Rural District finally dying out in the latter district as late as October 1957. In spite of the large number of cases of measles notified — 1,270 in all — there were no deaths from the disease. It is also remarkable that in Torpoint U.D., Liskeard M.B. and Looe U.D. the incidence of the disease was very light. I have noted this apparent immunity of children in some districts immediately adjoining measles epidemic districts in other measles epidemic years but am quite unable to give any convincing reason for it. Of the more serious infectious diseases there were two cases of poliomyelitis, one case of paratyphoid infection, and two cases of diphtheria. The case of paratyphoid infection was contracted in France. In the case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis the diagnosis was in some doubt, and it appeared that the disease, if present, was contracted outside Cornwall. Of the two diphtheria cases one was a 35 year old man too old to have been included in the immunisation programme which commenced in 1940. The other case was a two year old boy whose parents had refused or more probably just not bothered to have him immunised. Whilst we must expect the occasional case of diphtheria in adults too old to have been included in the immunisation campaign from 1940 onwards, it is disturbing to find the disease in a young child for whom protection can be so readily obtained. In spite of the almost complete absence of diphtheria amongst children in recent years parents must appreciate that this happy state of affairs will continue only so long as they continue to have their young children protected by immunisation.

Whilst dealing with notifiable disease it is opportune to refer to the scheme for immunisation (vaccination) against poliomyelitis. During the year 1957 vaccination using vaccine produced in Britain continued at a relatively slow rate and by the end of the year some 1,560 children only had been protected and a further 1,406 children registered by their parents in June/July 1957 were still awaiting vaccination. Towards the end of the year it became evident that the relatively small amounts of British vaccine which could be produced would seriously delay the extension of the scheme to all children up to the age of 15 years, and it was therefore decided to import supplies of vaccine from Canada and the U.S.A. As a result of this, and in expectation of ample supplies from these new sources registration was extended to cover all children born between 1.1.43 and 30.6.57 and in December 1957 close on 8,000 registration/consent cards were sent out to parents of eligible children through Head Teachers in schools and through Health Visitors and District Nurses. By the end of the year there was every hope, and expectation that the scheme would go forward at a much accelerated rate during the first half of 1958, and this has proved to be the case. In this Health Area I was most fortunate in securing the participation of all the General Practitioners in the Area in the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme and they have in fact dealt with close on 70% of the children registered. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to them my very sincere thanks for the large part they have played in ensuring the success of this scheme. I must not close without including in these expressions of gratitude the Head Teachers of schools for allowing us to hold immunisation sessions in the schools, thereby dealing conveniently and expeditiously with large numbers of children. We hope and believe that the time spent and the effort put forth by all concerned will be repaid by a reduction in this disease.

As far as tuberculosis was concerned the year 1957 was a relatively good one with a reduction in the total number of cases notified to 21 as compared

with 29 cases in 1956. The fall in the number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis from 28 in 1956 to 17 in 1957 was especially gratifying since this form of the disease is normally more serious for the patient, and the infection is more easily spread and passed on to others than in the non-respiratory form of tuberculosis. The main weight of the disease fell on adults, and no less than 8 of the 17 new cases of respiratory infection were in persons aged 45 years or more. This confirms the impression which has gained support in recent years that tuberculosis is tending to become a disease of middle-aged and elderly people. From this it follows that persons over the age of 45 who suffer from chronic cough or other disability connected with the chest should not too lightly assume that it is some less serious condition such as bronchitis, but should seek advice, and should in particular co-operate in any suggestion or arrangements for X-ray examination of their chest. There were four deaths from tuberculosis during 1957, an increase of three on the 1956 total. Of these four persons dying of tuberculosis, three were aged 65 years or more at the time of death and it is open to doubt whether tuberculosis appreciably shortened their span of life.

During 1957 a further group of children close to school-leaving age (those born in 1944) were skin tested and where necessary given B.C.G. vaccination. The response to this scheme designed to afford some measure of protection against tuberculosis to susceptible adolescents is on the whole well received by parents of whom only 7% refused outright to consent to skin testing and vaccination. Of the 677 children eligible for inclusion in the scheme in 1957 the number eventually found to need B.C.G. vaccine and given it was 494. The number of children showing evidence of exposure at some time to tuberculosis infection (indicated by a positive skin test reaction) was 58. Subsequent follow-up of these children uncovered two hitherto unknown cases of active respiratory tuberculosis. One was a parent of the positively reacting child, and the other was another positively reacting child who on X-ray examination was found to have the disease.

Efforts to improve the standard of hygiene amongst personnel handling food and in premises in which food is handled continued throughout the year. The attitude of owners and occupiers of food premises to requests and suggestions made by the Public Health Inspectors was generally co-operative and it has been possible to bring almost all premises up to a satisfactory standard as far as equipment is concerned. In such circumstances it should be possible to handle, sell, and serve food cleanly but in this as in most other activities the weak link in the chain is the human being. If owners, managers and employees do not take an intelligent and conscientious interest and pride in their calling the assistance given by well designed and comprehensively equipped premises may well be set at naught.

In the sphere of housing the main activity has been confined to the building of houses to replace those being dealt with under slum clearance schemes at Saltash and Torpoint. In Liskeard Borough efforts to acquire a new housing estate site to the east of the town continued. The development of this site will enable a start to be made on schemes for the clearance of many old and unhealthy dwellinghouses in various parts of the town.

Since the end of the war the extension in the use of the caravan for temporary and permanent living accommodation has given rise to some concern. In a holiday area, such as Cornwall is, the demand for temporary accommodation in caravans is very great indeed during the summer months, and much of this is met by caravans assembled in large numbers on camps or sites. Before such sites can be established and laid out for permanent use permission to do so must be obtained under two different heads. In the first

place permission under Town and Country Planning legislation is required, and here this is not infrequently refused since collections of caravans are held to be detrimental to the amenities of a locality, and to detract from the landscape value. If the site is large and adjoins a major road carrying a large volume of traffic, considerations related to traffic congestion, and road safety may determine the refusal of permission for the site. If the necessary planning permission is not forthcoming either directly or on appeal to the Minister the use to which the site can be put for stationing caravans or camping is limited to a period not exceeding 28 consecutive days in a year. In face of such limitations the owner is naturally not inclined to spend more than is absolutely essential to develop and equip the site for the relatively short period of use permitted in any one year. Whereas in a large site permitted by the Planning authority one usually finds permanent sanitary blocks with water-carriage sanitation, good arrangements for collection of refuse and litter, metalled roads, and a neat and tidy lay-out, such is not usually the case in sites which fail to obtain planning permission and where the opportunity to use the site for more than 28 days does not exist. These latter sites display a more temporary make-shift lay-out, with the minimum of facilities needed to avoid creating public health nuisances and complaints from visitors using the site. In spite of these drawbacks as compared with the large approved site, very full use can be and is made of these unauthorised sites during the 28 days they are legally permitted to operate, particularly if these 28 days fall during the peak holiday months of July and August. In such circumstances and under heavy pressure by caravans and campers on barely adequate toilet and other facilities, standards of hygiene and sanitation on the site may fall seriously and actual nuisances may be created. It appears to me that if caravan and camp sites fail to satisfy the requirements of planning and public health legislation, then the present loopholes which exist and may even tend to encourage the use of poorly equipped and unsuitable sites in an irresponsible manner dictated only by the profit motive should be closed by appropriate legislative measures. Whatever one's personal view about caravanning and camping, there is no doubt that as a means of holiday making it has increased greatly in recent years and must be accepted and catered for. In the interests of those who take their holiday in this way, and the local residents of localities containing camping and caravan sites, it seems essential that proper safeguards for the maintenance of good standards of hygiene, preservation of the appearance and amenities of countryside and coastline, and against the aggravation of local road traffic problems should be so written into the law of the land as to do away with present anomalies in this subject.

Apart from some building at Saltash and Torpoint to meet the needs of families who have to move from premises in slum clearance areas there has not been a great deal of activity in housebuilding by District Councils in the Health Area. Negotiations for the acquisition of land at Liskeard to accommodate a new housing estate for the Borough of Liskeard continued throughout the year. Until a start can be made on the development of this estate it is impossible to make any start on slum clearance schemes in the older parts of the town. The Minister of Housing and Local Government has recently reminded Local Authorities of the need to cater for retired and elderly people in their housing programmes. In the post-war anxiety to provide housing for families with young children the special requirements of elderly folk were generally overlooked, and many have continued to live in old sub-standard houses which with the passage of years are becoming increasingly dilapidated. In the past two years the slum clearance programme has brought to light many such old and very unfit properties with old persons as owner-occupiers or more frequently as tenants. Although the houses are patently unfit and in some cases dangerous to the occupants it is extremely

difficult to recommend closure or demolition in face of the uncertainty as to how the tenants will be rehoused. For most of the elderly tenants the lack of suitable alternative accommodation, other than in an institution, is a serious source of worry for which the only generally satisfactory solution is the provision in all future local authority building programmes of some dwellings for old folk.

In the field of water supply the main activity during 1957 was again in the Liskeard Rural District. The laying of distribution mains in the south-western section of the Rural District was completed before the end of the year and with the completion and opening of the treatment works and storage reservoirs of the Liskeard and District Water Board at St. Cleer in October 1957 ample supplies of filtered treated water became available for the 60 miles of mains now laid and serving the southern and western parts of the Rural District. In the autumn a start was made on the laying of mains and the installation of reservoirs and pumping plant to serve the northern part of the district. In other parts of the area which have for some years been generally well served by piped supplies minor improvements to extend and augment such supplies continued.

As far as sewerage and sewage disposal were concerned the only large scale work carried out was at Callington where a scheme costing £30,000 to renew old sewers in the town, and to construct treatment works was commenced. This will remove a long-standing nuisance caused by discharge of crude, untreated sewage in fields close to the town, and obviate the serious pollution of the River Lynher which this sewage caused. Further investigations required to finalise a scheme for sewage disposal for the Borough of Liskeard were just about complete by the end of the year. It now seems likely that the necessary public enquiry into this scheme can take place in the not too distant future.

I must apologise for the fact that this Annual Report will appear some weeks later than in previous years. The delay is due to the fact that I have during the first six months of 1958 been fairly heavily engaged in the poliomyelitis vaccination programme in schools and welfare clinics throughout the Health Area.

I should like to conclude this preface by again expressing my appreciation for the help and encouragement given me by Members of Councils and the various officers with whom I have worked during the year 1957.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. J. FOX,

Medical Officer of Health,

RURAL DISTRICT OF LISKEARD

Public Health Committee.

COUNCILLOR L. O. SHOVEL, *Chairman.*

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. L. TREGARTHEN, *Vice-Chairman.*

together with 26 other Members of the Council.

This Committee meets once a month and deals with the great majority of matters affecting Public Health.

Housing Committee.

COUNCILLOR F. W. RUNDLE, *Chairman.*

COUNCILLOR S. BALL, C.C., *Vice-Chairman.*

together with 29 other Members of the Council.

This Committee meets once a month and deals with those matters of Public Health, in particular slum clearance, which are directly related to Housing.

Health Officers of the Authority.

P. J. FOX, M.B., B.A.O., D.P.H., *Medical Officer of Health.*

G. ROGERS, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., *Chief Public Health Inspector
and Surveyor.*

G. M. LAWRY, M.A.P.H.I., A.I.Hsg., *Additional Public Health Inspector.*

G. O. COWLING, *Assistant Surveyor.*

Area of Rural District	...	...	...	104,803 acres.
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	...	...	...	13,930
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	4,962
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£86,394
Sum represented by Penny Rate	...	...	...	£342

Vital Statistics for 1957

		Male	Female	Total
Live Births	...	114	93	207
Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales				
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	...	16.8	15.4	16.1
Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales				
Still Births	...	5	1	6
Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales				
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	...	28.2	17.1	22.4
Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales				
Deaths	...	89	86	175
Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales				
Death rate per 1,000 of population	...	10.7	12.2	11.5
Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales				
Deaths of infants under one year of age	...	2	1	3

Liskeard R.D. Health Area No. 7 England & Wales

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	14.6	17.4	23.0
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Maternal Deaths ...	None registered.
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Principal Causes of Death at all Ages

Heart disease	76
Cancer (all sites)	23
Vascular lesion of the nervous system ("stroke")	...	...	...	...	21
Respiratory disease	...	...	...	...	11
Circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	8
Accidents	...	...	...	...	6
Genito-urinary disease	...	...	...	...	4
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2

Average Age at Death

Males	Females
69	73

The birth rate at 16.8 per 1,000 of population was the highest of the six County Districts in the Health Area, and there was an excess of births over deaths. The most common cause of death was again heart disease with cancer in second place. Cancer of the lung and bronchus caused 4 deaths as against 10 in 1956. Of those dying 49% had reached the age of 75 years or over at the time of death.

Infectious Disease. A sharp outbreak of measles during the first half of the year was the main cause of the increase in the total notifications from 125 cases in 1956 to 461 cases in 1957. There was also some increase in the prevalence of whooping cough, but all other notifiable diseases were less numerous than in 1956, and there were no deaths from any infectious disease. The following are details of actual numbers and case rates of notifiable disease occurring during 1957 :—

Disease	Cases	Rates per 1,000 of population	
		Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7
Measles 	392	28.14	24.79
Whooping cough...	58	4.16	2.23
Pneumonia 	8	0.57	1.02
Scarlet fever 	3	0.22	0.29

Tuberculosis. During 1957 the total number of new cases of tuberculosis notified was seven, the same total as in 1956. Of these six were respiratory disease, and one was a non-respiratory infection. Two of the affected cases were young adults, the remaining five being middle-aged and elderly persons. There were two deaths attributed to tuberculosis during the year. In one of these it is doubtful if tuberculosis was the primary cause of death as the individual concerned suffered also from cancer of the tonsil.

The following are details of new cases, deaths, case rates and mortality rates during 1957 :—

Age Group	New Cases		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—
15—45	1	1	—	—
45—65	2	2	—	—
65 and over	1	—	2	—
Totals	4	3	2	—

Rate per 1,000 of population			
		Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7
New cases	...	0.50	0.41
All known cases	...	5.46	6.85
Deaths	...	0.14	0.08

At the end of the year there were 68 known cases of respiratory tuberculosis, and 8 known cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis residing in the Rural District.

National Assistance Act, 1948. No action under Section 47 of this Act was called for during the year.

Water Supply. The completion of the new treatment plant and storage reservoirs for the Liskeard and District Water Board in October 1957 was the big event of the year. With the coming into service of this large installation ample supplies of treated water became available for distribution through the 60 miles of mains serving the south-western section of the Rural District. Late in the year a start was made on that part of the distribution scheme which will serve the northern sector of the Rural District, and I am happy to think that in the not too distant future most parts of the Rural District will enjoy an ample supply of pure piped water.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. There were no developments in this sphere during 1957 although in some of the larger villages, notably Dobwalls, Menheniot and Pensilva matters were far from satisfactory. In the first named the advent of adequate supplies of piped water caused an increase in the volume of sewage, and by the end of the year there were indications that the owner of the land over which the crude sewage discharged was pressing for some action to be taken to abate the nuisance from which he suffered. It is hoped that the Minister of Housing and Local Government will in 1958 permit work to commence on the schemes prepared some years ago for the proper treatment of sewage in Dobwalls, and four other villages.

Food. Activity here was mainly concentrated on inspecting premises in which food is handled and prepared and in advising owners on facilities and equipment necessary to ensure a satisfactory standard of food hygiene. No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948. No difficulties in the administration of these Acts were experienced during 1957.

Report of Chief Public Health Inspector. This report by Mr. G. Rogers follows. I should like to express to Mr. Rogers and his assistants Mr. Lawry and Mr. Cowling my sincere thanks for the assistance so readily given me throughout the year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Water Supply. The bulk supply of water from the South-East Cornwall Water Board for the villages of Rilla Mill, Maders, Hessenford, Widegates, Widlake, No Man's Land and Great Tree continued without interruption throughout 1957. More premises were connected to the mains but the maximum draw-off has not been reached.

Distribution Mains — Southern Area. During the year the contract for laying distribution mains together with an elevated water tower and two reservoirs, was completed. These branches were constructed to serve the villages of Duloe, Tredinnick, Trewidland, Horning Tops, St. Keyne, Doublebois, East Taphouse, West Taphouse, Looe Mills, Trevelmond, St. Pinnock, Herodsfoot, Lansallos, Trenewan, Highway, Whitecross, Bodinnick, Penpoll, Lerryn, Couch's Mill and other small hamlets. The Liskeard and District Water Board had in hand new intake and treatment works at St. Cleer but as these did not function until October, it was not possible to provide sufficient water for the householders' needs. Some 60,000 gallons daily was the agreed allocation from the Borough Works but this was frequently exceeded during the summer and it was extremely difficult to explain to would-be users why they could not have a supply once the mains had been laid. However, the Liskeard and District Water Board's Works were opened on October 19th and after that date there was ample for all purposes. Meanwhile the reservoirs at St. Pinnock and Lansallos with the tower at East Taphouse had been completed and tested and the electric pumps were installed. A thermostatic heater was fitted in the tower to prevent the water freezing and during the winter proved most effective. By the end of December there were 60 miles of water main serving the district ranging from 3" to 12" and these were adequately served by sluice valves, air valves, and wash-out valves, with fire hydrants at strategic points. Exceptional care was taken by the contractors to cause as little inconvenience as possible to occupiers of land through which the mains were laid and as a result there were no excessive claims for compensation.

Numerous connections for private premises were made to the branch mains during the year and meters were provided to record consumption by farms and other business premises. By the end of the year consumption had reached 100,000 gallons per day and was still increasing.

Distribution Mains — Northern Area, Section 5A. In September a tender of £59,588 was accepted from Messrs. Rowse & Sleep, for the construction of reservoirs, the provision of pumps and the laying of new mains to serve the northern part of the District, and by the end of the year, very good progress had been made. Reservoirs at St. Cleer, Crowsnest and Caradon were in hand, and mains were being laid to the villages of Higher Tremar Coombe, Common Moor, Darite and Minions. If authority is given to proceed with Section 5B without delay, it might be expected that the Parish of St. Ive will have water in less than two years.

It is anticipated that water will be ready for use in the villages of Higher Tremar Coombe, Common Moor, Darite, Crowsnest and Minions during 1958, but it is unlikely to be in time to meet summer requirements.

St. Neot. Supply was adequate throughout the year and no extensive work was necessary.

St. Cleer. Breakdowns occurred during 1957 at the pumping station and included a complete collapse of the electric pumping plant. This occurred at a time of no wind and the windmill pump was therefore of no use.

To maintain a reasonable supply, the County Fire Brigade was employed to raise water to the reservoir and a new pump was obtained from works with the greatest possible speed.

It was decided to renew the 3" cast iron distribution mains from Fore Street to the School and a tender from Messrs. Reed & Malik in the sum of £1,609. 4. 7. was accepted in September. It was doubtful if the work could be put in hand until early in 1958.

Menheniot. The supply of water for this village is from a well at Trewint and over a period of years the main has become more and more encrusted, gradually reducing the flow to the village. For a time a booster pump near the reservoir was adequate but in July last other steps had to be taken. The pump was moved to a point at the source and controlled by a relay switch operated by a float at the reservoir and a telephone line was rented for the purpose. By this means a good supply was maintained throughout the year. It must be realised of course that this pumping system is a temporary one and is only meant to operate until new mains are laid to serve the village. Occasional stoppages in the supply are to be expected but as the level of water in the reservoir is regularly under observation such interruptions will be kept at a minimum.

Polperro. During early August of 1957 the water demand at Polperro exceeded the inflow at the reservoir and the water level began to fall. By this time however the new mains intended to serve the area had reached Trenderway, where the Polperro reservoir is sited and it was possible to augment the supply with no difficulty. The reservoir was kept full throughout the year and no consumer was even aware of any change.

Seaton. Reasonable supply maintained. During August there was a drop in pressure but this was overcome and no one was inconvenienced.

Doddycross. No shortage. Users still advised to boil all water before use.

Warleggan. In July the Ministry of Housing and Local Government agreed for the Council to invite tenders for the Warleggan Water Scheme and in September, a tender from Messrs. Richard Costain Ltd., in the sum of £10,905. 4. 7. was accepted. This figure was later reduced by £529. 10. 0. when electric pumps were substituted for the hydrostats, and these were put on order without delay. The scheme was actually commenced on January 1st. 1958, and it is expected that water will be available by the summer of the year.

Other Villages with Public Wells. No shortages experienced during the year. These sources are gradually being replaced by the new network of branch mains serving the district. Already, all villages in the southern section are using the new supply, and such local sources as those at Pelynt, Lerryn and Bodinnick, known to be of poor quality, are no longer required.

Farm Water Supplies. During the past year, I received from the Land Drainage and Water Supplies Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, analyst's reports on 18 proposed farm water supplies.

In order to obtain a Grant, the approval of the Local Authority is required to authorise a supply being made to the dwelling. In five cases, I raised objections to the water being used for domestic purposes, and further protection works were carried out. Visits to the sites were made in some instances, in conjunction with the Ministry bacteriologist.

(a) **Quality.**

The following is a report on the result of the examination of water samples during 1957 :—

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| 1. Menheniot | ... | Shallow well at Trehane. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 10.1.57. |
| 2. St. Cleer | ... | Tremar Coombe. Public mains. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 10.1.57. |
| 3. St. Cleer | ... | St. Cleer village. Public mains. Bacteriological examination—considerable degree of bacteriological contamination. 11.1.57. |
| 4. Morval | ... | Land spring at Trelowia Farm, Widegates. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 24.1.57. |
| 5. St. Ive | ... | Tap at Pensilva C.P. School. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 17.2.57. |
| 6. Menheniot | ... | Pump at Merrymeet V.P. School. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 17.2.57. |
| 7. Morval | ... | Tap at Morval V.P. School. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 17.2.57. |
| 8. Lanreath | ... | Tap at Lanreath V.P. School. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 17.2.57. |
| 9. South Hill | ... | Tap at South Hill V.P. School. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 22.2.57. |
| 10. Liskeard | ... | Tap at Dobwalls C.P. School. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 22.2.57. |
| 11. Lansallos | ... | Shallow well. Tap, "Mortha," Polperro. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 25.5.57. |
| 12. Linkinhorne | ... | Public mains. Tap in scullery of Ridgeway Cottage, Minions. Bacteriological examination—unsatisfactory. 25.5.57. |
| 13. Menheniot | ... | Shallow well. Public pump, Pengover. Bacteriological examination—gross bacterial pollution—unfit. 15.6.57. |
| 14. Menheniot | ... | Shallow well. Public pump, Pengover Village. Bacteriological examination—considerable bacterial contamination. 21.6.57. |
| 15. St. Cleer | ... | Shallow well. Netherton Farm. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 8.7.57. |
| 16. St. Ive | ... | Tap at Pensilva C.P. School. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 11.7.57. |
| 17. St. Cleer | ... | Tap at Darite C.P. School. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 11.7.57. |
| 18. St. Neot | ... | Tap at St. Neot C.P. School. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 11.7.57. |
| 19. Linkinhorne | ... | Tap at Upton Cross C.P. School. Bacteriological examination—unsatisfactory. 11.7.57. |
| 20. St. Cleer | ... | Tap at St. Cleer C.P. School. Bacteriological examination—inadequate chlorination. 11.7.57. |
| 21. Menheniot | ... | Shallow well. Public pump, Pengover. Bacteriological examination—gross bacterial pollution. Unfit. 30.7.57. |
| 22. Menheniot | ... | Tap at Menheniot V.C. School. Bacteriological examination—satisfactory. 21.11.57. |

It has been regularly reported that in numerous annual reports, the quality of village water supplies was generally low, and that in most cases, little could be done to protect the sources adequately. The individual works are too small and inconsistent in flow to permit chemical treatment. The situation is now rapidly changing, and by the end of the year, most villages in the southern part of the District were being supplied with treated water from the new mains.

(b) Quantity.

1957 summer was not particularly dry, and the only area where there was a possibility of a shortage of water, was at Polperro, where the normal number of holiday visitors was augmented by a large influx of campers. The delivery of water into the reservoir at Trenderway from local springs was above the summer average, but the demand was so great that the level of water in the reservoir fell at a rapid rate during the month of August. Fortunately, by the summer, the new mains had been laid close to the reservoir, and it was possible to bring the level up to near overflow, by making a temporary connection. No one was even aware of the near shortage, and the supply was continued throughout the remainder of the year, without difficulty.

(c) Bacteriological Examinations.

Twenty-two samples of water were examined bacteriologically during 1957, the results of which are shown in Section (a) of this report.

(d) Plumbo Solvency.

No cases of lead poisoning were reported during the year. Little lead is being used in private service pipes — except a small section near the point of connection to the new mains.

(e) Contamination of Supplies.

The dangers arising from the consumption of contaminated water are gradually lessening, as more and more parishes are being served from the new network of mains. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, the southern section of the area is already catered for, and this service will be extended to the northern area very soon.

(f) Parishes with One or More Villages having a Piped Water Supply.

Parish	Population of Parish	Population supplied to houses	Population supplied by standpipes
Boconnoc	189	80	Nil
Broad oak	233	100	Nil
St. Cleer	1,616	825	37
Duloe	572	300	Nil
St. Ive	1,158	190	Nil
Lanreath	390	180	Nil
Lansallos	1,504	1,300	Nil
Lanteglos	1,234	1,190	20
Linkinhorne	1,228	300	120
Liskeard	978	550	Nil
St. Martin	427	222	Nil
Menheniot	1,073	304	20
Morval	539	80	Nil
St. Neot	932	176	100
Pelynt	486	230	Nil
St. Veep	334	150	20
St. Pinnock	339	80	10
South Hill	404	40	Nil
St. Winnow	365	80	Nil
St. Keyne	132	70	Nil

Sewerage.

Seaton. Sea Outfall. Functioned quite satisfactorily throughout the year. No nuisance at any time, or at any tide. Additional premises were connected to the new system, leaving only a few with drainage to cesspits.

St. Cleer. Treatment Works. Regular attention was given to these works throughout 1957, and the decanting of sludge from the settling chambers was carried out three times a week. It has still been possible to dispose of the dried sludge for horticultural purposes, and the glass-roofed sludge lagoons have made it possible to handle the material after only a few days drying.

More houses were connected to the new sewerage system, but the real value of the works will be appreciated when mains water is provided, during 1958.

Polruan. Sea Outfall. This system was properly maintained throughout the year, and the only trouble experienced was that of minor chokages.

Polperro. Sea Outfall. Routine cleansing of the tunnel at the outfall of the sewers was carried out during March and September and the system was found to be in good order. Some considerable trouble was experienced at Saxon Bridge, when a chokage would not respond to the use of rods. It was found eventually that a steel plate, used to close a cleaning eye had a projecting spill, which held up sewage to some extent. Over the course of years, this had extended till the pipes were completely blocked. The removal of the plate was sufficient to dislodge the obstruction and the sewers have worked satisfactorily ever since.

Pelynt. Treatment Works. During June and July, these treatment works were improved, and a system was devised in which sludge from the settling tanks was forced into a drying lagoon, with an arrangement for under-draining the liquid into a septic chamber. By this method, most of the sludge was removed from the liquid, and after drying, was used as a fertiliser for agricultural purposes. Reasonably clear liquid was then sprayed on to a contact bed, and the resulting effluent showed a considerable improvement.

Bodinnick. Tidal River Outfall. The system called for no special attention throughout the year.

Other Systems. In many of our larger villages, there is some form of sewerage system, but no treatment works for the effluent. Conditions for many years have been far from satisfactory, but since the provision of mains water, they have become really foul. The irrigation method of sewage disposal under certain conditions, with adequate staff, can be made to work quite well, but when the volume of sewage suddenly increased by eight to ten times, and flowed into channels not meant to hold it, there was an almost immediate overflow into the nearest stream. The result can be well appreciated. This applies particularly to the villages of Dobwalls, Lanreath, Duloe and Tredinnick. To a lesser degree, this unsatisfactory state exists at East Taphouse, Lanteglos, Highway, Trewidland, Widegates and Doublebois, whilst at Menheniot there has been a local water scheme for many years, conditions can hardly be tolerated much longer.

Public Conveniences. All the Public Conveniences in the District were well maintained during the year, particularly at Polperro, where an arrangement was made for the loader on the refuse van to take over this responsibility. Regular daily attention was thus given, and at all times conditions were satisfactory.

Painting and decoration of the four Conveniences at Polperro was completed during the early part of the year. Work of this kind was not found necessary in the case of any other Convenience.

Some improvements were made to the Men's Convenience at the Warren. A cast iron partition was removed from the urinal section, and a white glazed fireclay slab urinal with end screens, and a 6" glazed floor channel fitted in its place.

Refuse Collection. The principal dumps at St. Cleer Downs, Bury Down, Lanreath and Polruan, continued to be used throughout the year. Earth cover was provided whenever available, in order to prevent any nuisance or annoyance. During periods of high winds, some trouble was caused at each of these tips, by paper being blown on to the fields and roads adjoining. Most of the litter was collected by hand, and burnt.

At the Polruan tip, a bulldozer was used to level the top, and to cover the exposed refuse with soil and ashes, which to a large extent successfully camouflaged the tip when viewed from the sea.

Two new refuse collection vehicles were purchased during 1957, for use at Polperro and Polruan, and were specially cut down in width to enable them to be used in the extremely narrow streets. A piece of waste land was acquired within half a mile of Polperro, for use as a tip, and cut down the length of haulage considerably. A chain link fence was erected around the plot, which will contain the refuse satisfactorily. Arrangements have been made to burn as much paper as possible, and to cover the remainder of the refuse with soil and ashes.

Standard Dustbins. Informal action was taken, to ensure that standard dustbins were provided throughout the whole of the Rural District. Some success was achieved, but it is obvious that statutory notices will have to be served, if the drive is to be really effective.

Storage of Petroleum Spirit. Forty-five premises were licensed on April 1st, 1957, for the storage of petroleum spirit. Each one was inspected and except for minor matters the installations were in order. In view of the Council's intention to operate the Home Office Model Code, controlling the storage of petroleum spirit, an inspection in very much greater detail will have to be made in 1958, and it is anticipated that considerable alterations will have to be made in many cases, in order to comply with the Code.

Moveable Dwellings. Each year, during late July and early August, an ever increasing influx of campers come into the area, and during this time, fill the licenced Camping Sites to an extent often beyond the capacity for which the amenities can be considered adequate. The possible danger to public health at these peak periods, due to overcrowding of the sites cannot be emphasised too strongly. I have, during the past year, stressed on all proprietors that they must avoid this practice, but where a demand exists, it is difficult to persuade them to refuse prospective customers.

Another problem at this time of the year is indiscriminate camping on unlicensed land, which is permissible both under the Public Health, and Town and Country Planning Acts, during certain periods. There were cases found during the year, where extensive camping was taking place on land for which Planning permission for this purpose had been refused. The owners of the land were prepared to provide water closets, drainage, etc., but consent for the erections would have to be obtained from the Planning authority, and this would obviously not be forthcoming on a site for which permission to

develop had been refused. I am strongly of the opinion that any means of sanitary accommodation other than water closets is unsuitable on land used for extensive camping, and wherever they are not provided, it is a potential danger to public health.

The need for an amendment in public health legislation, to strengthen the local authority's powers in the control of moveable dwellings, cannot be too strongly emphasised.

There were, during the year 19 licenced camping sites in operation in this district. In one case, extra toilet accommodation was provided before the commencement of the season, and in another case, plans for improved toilets were being prepared.

In addition to the camping sites, 17 licences were in operation, authorising the erection and use of individual moveable dwellings.

Numerous routine visits were made to the camping sites during the year. Each of the individual dwellings licenced were visited and inspections were made of permanently stationed caravans which are let out to visitors.

In addition, a survey was made during the peak of the season, to ascertain the extent of camping, having particular regard to any matter which might constitute a nuisance.

Rodent Control. This service was continued throughout the year and inspections and treatment were carried out at private houses, shops, restaurants, canteens and farm premises. There was definitely an increase in rat infestation in 1957 and although no large infestations were discovered, there was evidence of minor infestations over most of the Rural District.

Regular treatment was given to all refuse tips and sewage treatment works. Tests of sewer infestation were negative.

There has been greater response from the general public, in reporting the existence of rats, making the work very much easier. Very many inspections are made before the real source of rodent infestation is discovered, but the report from a householder permits immediate action.

In 1956, the rodent population reached its lowest ebb since control commenced ; but in 1957 there was an increase, and every effort must be made to ensure that rats do not again become so numerous that they can inflict the damage on foodstuffs and property which they did a few years ago.

Factory Acts, 1937-1948. Obviously, in a Rural District of this kind, any factory in use must necessarily be small, but they are quite numerous, and have, in fact, increased in number during the past ten years. 1947 showed 85 on the Register, and in 1957 this number had increased to 122. The spread of electric power has been to some extent responsible. Of the 122 registered premises, 55 now have mechanical power, and this number is increasing.

Inspections were carried out regularly throughout the year and unsatisfactory conditions relating to lack of cleanliness, or insufficient sanitary accommodation were remedied by informal action.

One certificate that "Sufficient Means of Fire Escape Provided" was issued during the year.

Food.

1. Meat Inspection. The majority of meat for consumption in the Rural District during the year was obtained from the abattoir of the Liskeard Wholesale Meat and Livestock Company, Ltd. The abattoir is situated in the Borough of Liskeard and the meat inspection there is carried out by the

Borough Public Health Inspector. During the period from August to December, a considerable amount of the meat inspection was carried out by my Department, whilst the Borough Council were appointing a second Meat Inspector.

There was no slaughtering carried out in the two licenced slaughter-houses in the Rural District during the year and there were no further applications for licences.

Routine visits were made to the 15 butchers' shops, and on these occasions, meat exposed for sale was always inspected.

It is a very satisfying position that the whole of the meat consumed in this area is inspected at the time of slaughter. The responsibility and the extent of the task was fully appreciated during the period when the work was carried out by this Department.

2. Food Premises. The data regarding the number of the various food premises in the area, by type of business, is as follows :—

(i) **Food Premises.**

Cafés and Restaurants	...	...	...	21
Hotels and Guest Houses	...	...	...	26
School Canteens	...	...	...	18
Public Houses	...	...	...	20
Clubs	...	...	...	2
General Grocer Shops	...	...	...	64
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	15
Bake-houses	...	...	...	2
Confectionery Shops	...	...	...	3
Greengrocers	...	...	...	4

(ii) **Registered Food Premises.**

(a) **Section 15, Food & Drugs Act, 1955.**

Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	76
Sale of Other Food Preparations	...	...	...	7

(b) **Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949-54.**

Number of Dairies Registered	...	...	...	8
Number of Registrations for Distribution of Milk	...	...	...	24

3. Inspection of Registered Food Premises.

Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	50
Other Food Preparations	...	...	...	20
Dairies	...	...	...	16

During the year six applications were received for registration of premises for the sale of ice cream. Inspections were made of the premises concerned, and the requirements of the Food & Drugs Act and Regulations were given to the applicants. In each case these were complied with and registration granted.

No further applications were received for registration of premises as dairies under the Milk & Dairies Regulations. The purchase of milk in bulk and bottling in the registered dairies appears to be discontinuing, and the purchase of bottled milk from milk factories is considered to be a more economic proposition. From the public health aspect, this is to be encouraged.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955, has now been in operation for two years, which means that since the 6th December, 1955, only designated milk has been sold in the Rural District.

The Council has extensive duties as the Authority for granting Dealers' Licences to use the special designations. These licences are renewed annually. No special difficulty has been experienced in the administration of the Order.

Originally there was in one small village, some difficulty in obtaining a supply of milk, but this was overcome when one of the villagers undertook the duty of distributor.

Most of the Pasteurised milk and a considerable amount of the Tuberculin Tested milk consumed in the district, is obtained from the factory of Messrs. Dawes Creameries (Saltash) Ltd., which is under the control of the Cornwall County Council and Saltash Borough Council.

The following are the details of licences which were granted in 1957, by the Council :—

Dealers' Licences granted	— Pasteurised	...	...	20
	Tuberculin Tested	...	...	14
	Sterilised	...	...	1
Supplementary Licences granted	— Pasteurised	...	...	4
	Tuberculin Tested	...	...	3

4. Educational Activity. In March, 1957, a talk and film show was organised by the Council at Polperro, in an endeavour to stimulate an interest in food hygiene among the proprietors and staff of food premises. The films were on "Food Poisoning" and "Food Hygiene" and were well received by the audience of 35 people. A short talk was given, emphasising the importance of personal hygiene amongst food handlers. The Medical Officer of Health answered many questions raised by those attending. The chair was taken by the Chairman of the Council — Mr. H. L. Tamblyn.

In this rural area, Polperro is the only village where educational activity of this nature could be organised satisfactorily. Informal talks are given to food handlers during routine visits of food premises, particularly with regard to personal hygiene, which is so important if food poisoning is to be prevented.

5. Condemned Food. The disposal of condemned food is carried out by burying on the Council's refuse dump. Tinned foods are first punctured, and all food treated with a solution of fluorescein, before burying.

6. Examination of Food. A special examination of meat was made in a butcher's shop during the year, following bankruptcy of the proprietor. All the meat in the shop was unfit for human consumption and was condemned. The meat was buried on one of the Council's refuse tips.

Routine visits were also made to the various food premises, and examinations made of food exposed for sale. The following were condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

21 tins of fruit.
7 tins of meat.

7. Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952. There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the District, but by the end of 1957, there were 76 premises from which ice cream was sold to the general public.

During the year, 48 samples of ice cream were taken for examination by the methylene blue test. The results were as follows :—

Grade (i)	...	...	...	45
Grade (ii)	...	...	...	2
Grade (iii)	...	...	...	1

The consistently high grading is an indication of the very satisfactory standard of hygiene in the trade, both in the manufacture and distribution.

8. Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Visits continued to be made to the food premises during the year, in connection with the requirements of these regulations. Routine visits were made to the hotel and restaurant kitchens during the season, and were mainly found to be satisfactory.

It is gratifying that there were no reported cases of food poisoning during the year, in spite of the exceptional number of visitors during the summer months. It is only by constant routine visits that this standard of hygiene can be maintained.

Visits to the food shops continued, and as mains water is being brought to the villages, I am advising the proprietors of the need for facilities for washing hands and equipment. These facilities are most necessary in general stores where an extensive variety of foodstuffs are handled, from paraffin to potatoes and ice cream to Icelander cod.

By the willing co-operation of the owners, a new village shop was constructed at Pensilva, to replace one which was totally unsuitable. The new premises are certainly a credit to the firm concerned.

A shop was converted to a café at Polperro, and the work was satisfactory.

Considerable improvement work, including the provision of sinks and hot and cold water supply was carried out in three other food shops, one café and one hotel.

Housing.

1. Council House Building. Fourteen Council houses were completed during the year, bringing the Council housing estate to 536, thereby completing the schemes which had been approved. The withdrawal of the Government subsidy, together with the 2% rise in the Bank Rate, effectively prevented any further development in this field.

The quest for new sites continued, however, and in this connection there was some success. It is hoped that these will be available, as and when building conditions are again favourable.

2. Reconditioning and Modernisation of Existing Houses. The Council continued to implement the Improvement Grant Scheme until towards the end of the year, when unfortunately, it had to be suspended, owing to the high rate of interest on borrowed capital. There were 42 applications received, and approved by the Council, and the average cost per dwelling was £683. During the year, 32 schemes were completed, and completion certificates issued.

By the end of 1957, 173 Schemes had been approved by the Council, and 119 completed. The Council are to review the situation in October next, with the possibility of continuing the scheme. It is to be hoped that conditions will make this possible.

There are in this area large numbers of houses which are in need of improvement and reconditioning. In the main they are structurally sound, and in a reasonable state of repair. The principal defects having regard to the standard of fitness in Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957, are as follows :—

- (i) Poor natural lighting — small windows.
- (ii) Absence of piped water supply.
- (iii) Absence of drainage and facilities for disposal of waste water.
- (iv) No proper facilities for storage and preparation of food.

If this standard were applied to these cottages, they would, due to their low rents, have to be classed as being incapable of being made fit at reasonable expense. To my mind, it would be wrong to deal with the problem in this manner, and one can only hope that some national scheme can be evolved to improve these dwellings, and keep them in occupation. The possibility of compulsory improvement by owners with the aid of grants or the purchase of the premises by local authorities are solutions which have been suggested.

3. Slum Clearance. Some progress has been made with the Council's Slum Clearance programme throughout the year. We have been able to deal with many cottages when they have become vacant through the tenants obtaining their own alternative accommodation.

There has been some reluctance by individual Councillors, to deal with premises in this manner, but I can give my assurance that I only recommend for slum clearance, cottages that are in a very poor condition. If regard was paid to absence of amenities, there would be a great increase in the number of dwellings which would have to be dealt with by the Council. I comment on this problem under the heading of Reconditioning of Existing Houses.

It is the practice of the Council generally to accept undertakings from owners, not to use the premises for habitation. Whereas the practice is satisfactory in respect of farm cottages, where the building can serve a useful purpose as a store, I do feel, however, that in villages, undertakings should not be accepted without careful consideration.

One can visualise many of these buildings being allowed to deteriorate into disrepair, and eventually becoming derelict. The danger of vermin is also a feature which has to be borne in mind.

From 1955, up to the end of 1957, I have reported to the Council on 68 properties, of which 62 have been dealt with. Some effort will have to be made to build a few houses for the occupation of displaced persons, in order to complete the programme.

The Council has so far provided accommodation for 18 families.

4. Housing Management. By the end of 1957, the number of Council houses had increased to 536. Thirty houses were inspected on change of tenancy, and in addition, numerous visits were made to individual houses, in connection with repairs and standards of cleanliness. Visits were also made to the estates in connection with matters affecting estates generally. These include such items as gardens, access roads, private water supply and sewerage.

A programme of painting has been arranged with the houses separated into four sections. One section is painted each year and consequently each house is painted once every four years.

There are 68 Council houses for which no subsidies had been received, and are therefore eligible for Improvement Grants. The Council resolved to modernise these houses, and by the end of the year, schemes in respect of 14 dwellings were in hand.

Negotiations were proceeding for the purchase of four privately owned houses in the parish of St. Cleer. It will be the intention of the Council to modernise these, with the aid of Improvement Grants. One house has been purchased in Polruan, and an Improvement Scheme is in course of preparation.

There are several houses built in the pre-war years which were erected with solid concrete block walls. These are now causing considerable trouble from penetrating dampness, and slate-hanging is the only permanent solution to the problem.

5. Public Health Act, 1936 — Drainage. During the year, 20 premises were drained to the Council's sewers. In addition, 69 houses were provided with drainage to private outfalls, which were in all cases septic tanks. This involved the examination and testing of 6,535 ft. of drains.

There is a large increase in the number of septic tanks being provided in the district, and with the advancement of the Council's scheme for water, the demand for drainage will increase even more. In isolated dwellings the septic tank treatment is quite satisfactory, but when whole villages and hamlets adopt this system of drainage, a nuisance could very easily occur. This is particularly likely in areas where clay subsoil is predominant.

The need for sewerage systems is accepted by all, and it is to be hoped that some progress will be made in the ensuing year, with at least one of the five schemes which have already been approved in principle.

APPENDIX 1.

Principal Causes of Death — All Ages — 1957

Disease	St. Germans R.D.	Liskeard R.D.	Saltash M.B.	Torpoint U.D.	Liskeard M.B.	Looe U.D.	Health Area No. 7
Heart disease ...	71	76	40	8	57	26	278
Cancer (all sites)...	35	23	13	11	13	10	105
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ('stroke')..	26	21	18	7	17	4	93
Respiratory disease	25	11	7	7	8	4	62
Circulatory disease	5	8	6	2	7	2	30
Accidents ...	2	6	4	4	5	—	21*
Digestive disease...	2	1	3	1	3	2	12
Genito-urinary disease ...	3	4	1	2	—	1	11
Diabetes ...	2	4	—	1	1	—	8
Suicide ...	3	1	1	—	1	—	6
Tuberculosis ...	1	2	1	—	—	—	4

*Includes 4 deaths in motor vehicle accidents.

APPENDIX 2.

Types of Heart Disease and Cancer Causing Death — 1957

Type of Disease	St. Germans R.D.	Liskeard R.D.	Saltash M.B.	Torpoint U.D.	Liskeard M.B.	Looe U.D.	Health Area No. 7
Coronary disease, angina ...	22	33	21	2	4	9	91
Hypertension with heart disease ...	6	3	1	1	—	2	13
Other heart disease ...	43	40	18	5	53	15	174
Cancer of lung and bronchus ...	7	4	2	—	—	2	15
Cancer of stomach.	5	2	1	4	2	—	14
Cancer of breast ...	4	2	—	—	—	2	8
Cancer of uterus ...	2	1	2	—	1	—	6
Other cancers ...	17	14	8	7	10	6	62

APPENDIX 3.**Deaths by Age Groups — 1957**

District	0-5 years	5-15 years	15-45 years	45-65 years	65-75 years	75 years & over	All Ages
St. Germans R.D. ...	3	1	5	41	52	100	202
Liskeard R.D. ...	4	—	7	29	49	86	175
Saltash M.B. ...	2	—	4	22	24	48	100
Torpoint U.D. ...	5	—	2	11	11	18	47
Liskeard M.B. ...	—	—	1	13	29	73	116
Looe U.D. ...	1	—	1	11	12	27	52
Health Area No. 7 ...	15	1	20	127	177	352	692

APPENDIX 4.**Average Age at Death — 1957**

District	Males	Females
St. Germans R.D. ...	67	74
Liskeard R.D. ...	69	73
Saltash M.B. ...	65	75
Torpoint U.D. ...	63	59
Looe U.D. ...	68	76
Liskeard M.B. ...	72	80
Health Area No. 7 ...	67	73

APPENDIX 5.**New Cases and Deaths in Health Area No. 7 — 1957**

Age Group	New Cases		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	1	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	1	1	—	—
15-45 years ...	5	4	1	—
45-65 years ...	5	2	—	—
65 years and over ...	1	1	2	1
Totals ...	13	8	3	1

	Males	Females	Total
New case rate per 1,000 of population	0.25	0.16	0.41
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	0.06	0.02	0.08

**Case Rates and Mortality Rates per 1,000 of Population
in the Six County Districts in Health Area No. 7 — 1957**

District	All known Cases		
	New Cases	as at 31.12.57	Deaths
St. Germans R.D. ...	0.19	6.59	0.06
Liskeard R.D.	0.50	5.46	0.14
Saltash M.B.	0.94	7.93	0.13
Torpoint U.D.	—	8.32	—
Liskeard M.B.	0.46	7.87	—
Looe U.D.	0.53	7.45	—
Health Area No. 7 ...	0.41	6.85	0.08
Cornwall County ...	0.65	7.39	0.12

APPENDIX 6.

**Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus
Deaths by Age Groups and Sexes — 1957**

Age Group			Males	Females
15-45 ... ..	...	...	—	—
45-65 ... ..	...	...	7	—
65-75 ... ..	...	...	4	—
75 and over ...	...	...	2	2
Totals ...	...	...	13	2

**Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population — 1957**

	Males	Females	Total
Health Area No. 7 ...	0.254	0.039	0.293
Cornwall County ...	0.244	0.049	0.293
England and Wales ...	0.366	0.059	0.425

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